FEATHER HEADDRESSES are adopted by fashionable matrons. FROST GRASSES adorn some of the latest in sorted bébé bonnets.

THE CAMISARD, or French refugee cloak, is ionsidered very stylish. THE big sunflower still holds its own in the esthetic world of fashion.

IMMENSE white satin bows are worn at the belt with white evening dresses. Large Alsatian bows of moire silk are worn apon the head both by young and elderly ladies. the latter choosing black alone.

THE STAR'S columns are resplendent with the and novelty houses. Read them. RED plush bonnets adorned with flaming red bucklers, are the choice of a few eccentric

ladies. CORONET WREATHS of pure white or gay-colored flowers will be very fashionably worn with full evening toilette, with the hair arranged a la which British literature has consigned those ill-Josephine.

REAL SILVER and also fine steel buttons are displayed, cut in facets which sparkle like dia- struggle, but sympathizes unreservedly with monds and look exceedingly rich upon street the motives that led the colonists to fight, and go to sleep on the sacred spot, when it was rejackets of embossed velvet.

the rule of the hour. They are worn with Stephanie sandals of plain black satin, fastened with tiny silver clasps. Scarps, sashes and revers are made of the

new striped and plaided fabrics in silk and wool. In dresses of monochrome color the panel reer and character has, it is true, lifted him out facings, camisole, pelerine and cuffs are frequently made of these bright materials. A LATE French caprice is to wear earrings

made of real Brazilian beetles. Another style is that of a tiny bird about an inch long made of fine, beautiful feathers dyed crimson and green. The eyes of the bird are formed of diamonds. GLOVES, no matter how long, that button up | kind and so remarkable for its effect that an the arm are no longer considered in best style.

Two or three buttons at the wrist only are allowable. The remainder of the glove is in a solid piece fitting loosely over the arm. THE "REDINGOTE JOHN," or the coachman's Washington that actually severed the bonds of gone, though the girl's father himself a surredingote, as it is otherwise called, is a very union, it may almost be said that it was the geon, had before tried to remove them with THE "REDINGOTE JOHN," or the coachman's fashionable early fall wrap. It is tailor-made,

and has a coachman's cape of the same material. with long coat-tails, after the style of a coachman's overcoat. Later on this cape will be changed for one of fur or plush. PRETTY HAND SCREENS or other house ornaments are made of the large oval straw fans for sale everywhere during the past summer. Clusters of bright flowers, ferns and bits of wood

moss are arranged as a frieze around the edge of the fan, and in the center is set a large bow of satin ribbon. Two of these fans tied together | profoundest anxiety to a mother. At five years make a very pretty mantel ornament. UNDER JACKETS made of what is called chamois leather are now very much worn by ladies. or will be when the weather gets cooler. They are made to fit tightly to the body so as to be worn beneath the dress. The sleeves are long.

and the body extends a short distance below the the wearer, and for out-door wear are almost to live an individual life. Nothing is more equal in warmth to an ordinary cloth sacque. of tinted surah have deep, pointed yokes made a willfulness and insubordination entirely at va- to recover. wholly of rich openwork lace, underneath riance with its previous habits. The mother, which is set a lining of surah matching that of who has been dreaming of a sweet daughter which the dress is made. A very handsome Grecian robe of peach-blossom surah has a yoke life fragant and beautiful to her by sharing with

of cream white Venetian lace, with duchesse point medallions at each point, front and back. Underneath this lace yoke is a lining of pale pink satin, which shows plainly through the bic little girl who usually manifests the change; meshes of the delicate lace. THE DANCING portion of society are again delighted at the number of superb imported toi- noticeable, A great deal of self-condemnation lets made short. They are, as a general thing,

very much trimmed with lace, are all very bouffant about the hips, and most of them have Louis XIV. bodices with delicately shirred plastrons, terminating in a sharp point in front; elbow sleeves and immense sashes in the back. Eight out of every ten of these dresses are made either of moire silk or satin, or are at least composed in part of this exceedingly fashionable

THE NEWEST BASQUES have a Watteau pleat in the back, instead of the two double box pleats, which are still more used than any other arrangement, though they are no longer new. This Watteau effect is precisely like that just described for over-skirts, but is, of course, shorter. The two middle forms of the back make this pleat with its shortest part at its center seam, a contrasting facing showing in the folds, and the long sides, loaded in each pointed end, fall over upon the side forms.

ladies are most comfortable garments when made of soft sleazy flannels, and are very dressy when fine camel's hair cloth or Surah satin is used. These are shaped precisely like the Mother Hubbard cloaks worn by little girls, with the full straight breadths of the front and back gathered to a yoke, or else shirred at the neck to form of love and trust which, without that refuge yoke is preferred by most ladies, as it gives greater fullness, and the garment will then entirely conceal the outlines of the figures.

GATHERED flounces are fashionable again for rich stuffs, such as satin and velvet. For instance, satin is doubled and gathered in flounces six inches deep when finished, and put on lapping in full bunchy clusters at the foot of front breadths of satin or velvet skirts. Bias gathered flounces of black velvet trim the back or some of Worth's skirts from top to bottom. Other velvet flounces are doubled and box-pleated, while some frills of satin are lined with a contrasting color, as chocolate with shrimp pink, or dark blue or green with the new terra-cotta red.

A HANDSOME RECEPTION TOILET recently worn in New York was of deep hunter's green surah. with long panels faced with canary-colored eatin. The bodice trimmings were faced to correspond, including a dainty shoulder cape fastened with a rich gold clasp set with emeralds. The crown of the poke bonnet worn with this dress was covered with smooth Venetian-green feathers, and the brim of drawn satin was of the darkest green, with face trimmings of canary-colored satin. Outside the bonnet was adorned with deep green ostrich tips and Isa-

broadcloth suit, with swallow-tail coat, cut low in front, vest also cut low, close-fitting trousers, and perfectly plain shirt front, with standing collar, white lawn necktie folded narrowly, and either white enameled studs or a diamond or other gem. But this must not be worn until the six or seven o'clock dinner. Day dress consists of a freck-coat and vest of black diagonal cloth and gray trousers. The vest and coat are so than the recognition that this, also, is merely a only the dark flatly folded scarf.

A HANDSOME but exceedingly plain dress her is intrusted the privilege of fostering the made in New York for a noted vocalist was of growth, while she shall be looking to the end very rich black gros grain. The skirt was un- with the prophetic eye of love. trimmed, and all the fulness was brought from the hips to the back of the train, when they fell in heavy unbroken folds. The dress was made sleeves only reached the elbow, where they ended in double frills of Tuscan colored Spanish

encircled the neck of the dress. Contrasts of color are very attractive in inditisment." The clerk, in recording the versome of the new costumes; for instance, Worth | dict, corrected orthography, and wrote the word

New York by modistes who remained late in the construction of it by the Supreme court, Paris in order to get the newest styles, the one of the defendants was acquitted, and as it skirts are far more bouffant than those brought | could not be made to appear which was acfant effect is given by two lengthwise poufs in from the conclusion that the defendant is en-

The Importance of American Tradi-

The difference in the importance which is attached to the war of independence in the mind of the American and in that of the Englishman is of course immense, and naturally so. To the former the spot upon which each skirmish was fought is sacred ground: while the dearth of exciting incident in their short national and colonial history drives the author and the poet with never-ceasing freshness to those with us The names and deeds of each general have been imprinted on the mind of the American from his youth up. To claim descent from those legislators and warriors who were called from commust soon be the greatest nation upon earth to the present generation is a source of the most pardonable pride. Names and traditions that THE STAR'S columns are resplendent with the we in England have never heard—nay, the advertisements of the leading dry goods, lace names of even British soldiers that bled for us in the long list of fruitless victories and disastrous defeats, and that we have long forgotten-RED plush bonnets adorned with flaming red still live in the fireside lore of every good Ameri-feathers, held by large, old-fashioned paste can's household. When the whole facts of the case are borne in mind, and when it is recollected what a sorry figure we cut as a nation throughout the whole business, there is nothing very remarkable perhaps in the oblivion to starred campaigns. But in these days when every well-informed and sensible Englishman not only feels no bitterness connected with that when the magnitude of the great nation to PEARL-GRAY silk stockings, either plain or which that war gave birth is considered, and must attach to the date of its entry into the family of nations, it is a little singular how insignificant a place the events of which we speak and the participators in them occupy in the minds of even cultivated Englishmen. The almost unique perfection of Washington's caof the obscurity that veils the names and deeds Henry would have any significance? And yet this was the man, self-taught, sprung from the uncouth for a colonial country lawyer, who, by a natural eloquence so extraordinary of its voice of Henry that caused it to be unsheathed. For if the south had not risen. Washington would most certainly have remained at home, for a strong sense of duty only drove him to the field, and he owed no kind of allegiance to any thing but his own colony, Virginia.—Pall Mall

From Girlhood to Womanhood. From the Century Magazine.

There are two periods in the moral and intellectual development of a girl which cause the eached, and, between the two, comes a time of anarchy and chaos. The little soul is now common than to see a docile, well-trained child Some of the novel and elegant house dresses suddenly develop, without any apparent reason, cine to the sufferers, who from that day began who is to walk beside her all her days, making her all her youthful hopes, and joys, and trusts, turns heart-sick at the naughtiness of the halfa spoiled child is so thoroughly disagreeable all the while that any accession of badness is not and unhappy foreboding would be spared the mother if she would only recognize that much of what is so very unlovely is not essentially wrong-that it is merely what is good in a state of unripeness. The fragrant blossom has withered and fallen away, leaving in its place the hard and acid embryo fruit. A wise mother will be very careful to distinguish between those qualities which promise evil in their developed form and those which are mere crudities, and her aim will be to foster all the unfolded possibilities in her child's nature, and help to bring them to a beautiful maturity.

tractive a little girl usually is when she has outgrown her infantile sweetness. The little impertinences, the saucy retorts and unflattering personalities which have won for her smiles and caresses, or, at worst, an admiring reproof, all at once become intolerable, and are rebuked with acerbity. The very ways which she has been taught to consider charming become subects for displeasure when the baby roundness THE NEW MOTHER HUBBARD wrappers for and dimples are gone. Her sense of justice is outraged, and the unwarped sense of justice in a child is often very strong. She becomes a little Ishmael, her hand against every man's, and every man's hand against her. In a certain sense this can scarcely be avoided, but, if the mother's love be unfailing, and her sympathy night become very bitter. Just when this new life is unfolded, a mother's wise care is most earnestly needed. The soul which has seemed to draw its life from hers is beginning to lead an individual existence. It is to the perfect development of this individuality that the mother should bend all her strength. Each human soul contains within itself the germ of its own life. To make of it all that may be made, the mother should only guide the growth, leaving it free within the limits of moral probity to grow into its fullest possibility. She cannot lop it off here and there, or suppress its growth yonder, without maining and stultifying the whole na-

safely past, the mother begins to breathe freely She again begins to see visions, and to dream dreams, till the second and more serious hood is over, and womanhood is yet far away. The whole being, moral, intellectual and physical, is in a state of ferment. New motives, new principles, new emotions, are battling for predominance, and, until these relative claims are adjusted, no peace can be hoped for. This second chaotic period-which comes at about manifested. Changes not only in purposes and down in a short, straight-out English .- Horatio ideas are taking place, but changes in tempera- Seymour. ment, in disposition, in tone are manifesting themselves. There is need of a wise hand which shall guide without galling, a tender heart which shall sustain without compromising with evil. To aid in the conflict and insure victory, nothing will help a mother more surely, stage of growth necessary to a full and perfect | Michigan will ever be written. The iron fragdevelopment of her child's nature, and that to ments of a United States mail pouch, a few

Bad Spelling Good for Rogues. IN THE DRESSES brought from Worth's to jury was unauthorized and illegal, he was released thereby; second, that by the verdict and

The Healing Power of Faith. BOME REMARKABLE CASES.

A writer in the Saturday Review save: This healing power of faith, which doctors are day by day admitting more as a reality, throws light on the popularity of the miracle wells and heal ing shrines on the continent, and forbids us to condemn as more random lying the tales that are told of the astonishing cures effected by them. There are many such pilgrimage wells in Scotland cited by Mr. Gregor, although their almost forgotten fields for his story and his lay. healing efficacy was supposed to be an inherent virtue in the water and not dependent on the favor of a saint. Some of these wells were surrounded by stones shaped like the several parts parative obscurity to be the founders of what of the human body, called the "eye-stone," the "head-stone," and so on; and it was a necessary part of the treatment, after washing with water, to rub the part affected against the stone that bore the same form. This is the super-stition of the Vui-stone in the New-Hebrides. Some offering was always left behind by those who tried the curing powers of the waters, even if it were only a rag from the patient's clothes. These tributes were hung up near the well, and everyone abstained from disturbing them, as it was believed that whoever did so would get the disease that had been cured in the former patient. Just the same sort of thing was done as early as the time of the Romans. Votive offerings of hands, feet, almost every part of the body, have been excavated in the island sacred to Æsculapius in the Tiber. The mode of cure in vogue then, however, was for the patient to vealed to him in a vision what he must do to indelicately embroidered in fine pink flowers, are the growing significance that in consequence ing-cough, which are very numerous and improbable, we do not observe one which was in favor in some parts of Scotland. This was to sew a living caterpillar between two pieces of flannel, and wrap it round the patient's throat. leaving room for the animal to crawl round. By the time the grub died the whooping-cough was cured. Three roasted mice were an infallible cure for the whooping-cough. The same of his contemporaries. Howmany are there of remedy is still much esteemed in Norfolk. us, for instance, to whom the name of Patrick | There, however, swallowing one mouse is considered enough. The charming of warts is one of those perfectly lower classes, once considered too ignorant and unreasonable modes of cure that often prove

efficacious when medical treatment fails. Dr. Carpenter cites as an instance of this strange truth the case of a girl who was cured of twelve exact parallel for it would be hard to find in warts by a friend who merely counted them, history, completely crushed out the clinging to and then with an air of importance wrote the the mother country that was so strong through | number down on a paper, assuring her by Sunthe southern colonies, then the most important day they would all have disappeared. And so portion of the continent. If it was the sword of it proved. By the day named they were all caustic and other applications in vain. If so very simple a prescription was enough to charm away a dozen of these unpleasant excrescences, we cannot wonder that the more elaborate forms of exorcism here enumerated should prove equally efficacious. In Switzerland the approved mode of charming a wart is to rub it with a snail, and then put the snail on a thorn bush. Indeed, charm cures for other diseases are not by any means obsolete. In Yorkshire it is still believed that a set of mole's feet tied in a bag and worn round the neck keeps away cramps. And it is quite accepted as a fact by some persons that to carry a potato in the old, or thereabouts, the period of babyhood is pocket secures immunity from rheumatism. past, while the period of girlhood is not yet These cures like the miracle wells, prove that le will, il concentrated in sufficient force ha the power to cure any local affection of the body. The most remarkable case of this on bursting its shackles, and trying to readjust record is the way in which the Prince of Orange itself to a new condition. The child is ceasing cured the garrison of Breda of the scurvy by waist. They are said to be very comfortable to to be a mere pet and plaything, and is beginning sending them a small phial of a decoction of cammomile, wormwood and camphor. It was diluted with a gallon of water to every three drops of the tincture, and served out as medi-

> The Ghostly Visitations at Airlie Castle. The recent death in Colorado of the Earl of Airlie has brought once more to public attention in Great Britain the curious ghostly visitations which, it is said, have occurred a short fledged termagant. For it is the good, cheru- time prior to the death of the head for the time being of this family. The Scotch noble families have always had a strain of mysticism connected with them. The reader will remember Sir Walter Scott's poem of "Roslin Castle," which glowed with a strange and brilliant light

"When death was near, The lordly line of high St. Clair." The line of Airlie, of which the deceased nobleman was the tenth representative, had the premonition of death given, not so much to them, as to others, by music and the beating of a drum, which sounded through the corridors of the ancestral castle which the family had for its country seat, and which came from invisible musicians. There can be no doubt that the members of the family did, and even now do, believe n this strange summoning, and it is a matter of record that a number of persons of seemingly cool judgment have heard this mystic music. and what gives their assertions greater weight is the circumstance that, in several instances. those who heard the music and the drum beats were not aware of any connection these had with the family happiness, but horrified their hosts and the guests by asking for some explanation for the phenomenon of music having been heard while no players were to be seen. Certainly it is curious that music should be heard in the halls of the family castle in Scotland just prior to the sudden death of its lord far away in Denver, Col. It must be confessed that to believe this requires a strain upon one's

credulity which few will care to comply with.

The Use of Short Words. We must not only think in words, but we must also try to use the best words, and those which in speech will put what is in our minds into the minds of others. This is the great art which those must gain who wish to teach in the school, the church, at the bar, or through the press. To do this in the right way they should use the short words which we learn in early life, and which have the same sense to all classes of men. The English of our Bible is good. Now and then some long words are found, and they always hurt the verses in which you find them. Take that which says 'O ye generation of vipers, who hath warned you to flee from the wrath to The dangerous quicksands of this period come?" There is one long word which ought not to be in it, namely "generation." In the old version the old word "brood" is used. Read the verse again with this term, and you feel its season of anarchy comes to try her faith. Child- full force. "O ye viper's brood, who hath warned you to flee from the wrath to come?" Crime some times does not look like crime when for about 1886. The third group furnished a it is set before us in the many folds of a long | considerable number of meteors in 1879 and word. When a man steals, and we call it "defalcation." we are at a loss to know if it is a blunder or a crime. If he does not tell the truth, and we are told that it is a case of "prevarication," it 14 years of age—lasts longer, and brings a more | takes us some time to know just what we should hopeless and radical overturning of that which | think of it. No man will ever cheat himself There is no change in the full dress worn in finitely more needed now. New traits seem to crisp terms. It is a good rule, if one is at a loss light on the morning of November 14. ins a black | be starting into life, new developments are | to know if an act is right or wrong, to write it

> Ira Humphrey's Dread Fate in the Michigan Woods. It is hardly probable that the many thrilling incidents attending the flery cyclone that swept over and devastated with sickening effect certain portions of the wooded districts in northern

charred coins, and the warped and defaced casings of a locket, yet containing the faint outlines of a comely mother and child, that have recently been forwarded from Sanilac A curious case has just been decided in the county to the post office inspectors, vividly por- and yelled with fright, and ran as if a pack of princesse shape, and laced down the back to a Californian courts. Nicholas Sepulveda and tray at least one of the incidents of this latest red adders were in mad pursuit. The whole deep point where it was met by a very broad Francisco Salazar were jointly indeted for the flery horror. On September 5th last, school hereupon became uproarious, and the crime of grand larceny, and tried tegether in Ira Humphrey, the mail carrier bethe Santa Clara county court. The jury ren- tween Mariette and Argyle, a distance lace. A full Henry VIII. ruff of the same lace | dered a verdict in these words: "We, the jury of about fifty miles, started out from find the defendences guilty as charged in the the latter place to accomplish a duty he had faithfully performed for more than eleven years. His road lay through a section of trims very dark blue satin with brown plush defendant for defendences. Upon appeal to from the woodlands to the south. He seemed most effectively, or he makes a suit of green the supreme court by Sepulveda, it was determined that the record of the clerk must be taken as come life or death. During the winter of 1881 ming. Coats or basques that are to be worn with black or other dark colored skirts of satin or of velvet are made of rich tapestries and of embossed Surahs with gold-colored ground, on which the raised woven figures are of black or other dark colored skirts of satin fendants on trial a verdict finding the defendants on trial a verdict finding the defendant or of velvet are made of rich tapestries and of embossed Surahs with gold-colored ground, on which the raised woven figures are of black or other dark colored skirts of satin fendants on trial a verdict finding the defendant or of velvet are made of rich tapestries and of embossed Surahs with gold-colored ground, on which the raised woven figures are of black or other dark colored skirts of satin fendants on trial a verdict finding the defendant or of velvet are made of rich tapestries and of embossed Surahs with gold-colored ground, on the tierk indust de taken as the verdict rendered. And as there were two defendants on trial a verdict finding the defendant or of velvet are made of rich tapestries and of embossed Surahs with gold-colored ground, on the more than the verdict rendered. And as there were two defendants on trial a verdict finding the defendant or of velvet are made of rich tapestries and of the verdict finding the defendant or of velvet are made of rich tapestries and of the verdict finding the defendant or of velvet are made of rich tapestries and of the verdict finding the defendant or of velvet are made of rich tapestries and of the verdict finding the defendant or of velvet are made of rich tapestries and of the verdict finding the defendant or of velvet are made of rich tapestries and of the verdict finding the defendant or of velvet are made of rich tapestries and of the verdict finding the defendant or of velvet are made of rich tapestries and of the verdict finding the defendant or of velvet are made of velvet are made of the verdict finding the defendant or of velvet are made or of velvet are made or of velvet are made or of velvet are plush of heavy pile. Very dark red plush or olive green coats are also used for this purpose, and are made short and single breasted.

tion was then made in the Superior court upon the part of Sepulveda, that he be discharged ing of the 5th, but the latter, by some upon the grounds, first, that he was in jeopardy miraculous effort, succeeded in escaping from the circle of flame that gradually encroached upon them, a few miles north of Elmar, and about midway between the starting point and point of destination. As the flames came closer the brave old mail carrier sought refuge in a early in the autumn. This fullness is not in the skirts, but in the panier drapery, which is arranged in various ways. Sometimes the bouf—deen has just decided that he sees no escape and those of one of the women and the two school-house with two women and three chilthe back, behind the panier scarfs on the sides; these pouls are gathered lengthwise on a crino-line foundation in the way formerly worn, and are very effective when made of satin. Another children were found a short time ago by the caprice is the long coat with puffed back made with demi-trained skirts; this has the two middle forms caught up to give panier fullness, while the other forms are each cut in sharp flat points.

ALBANY wants less noise. Locomotives on the remains, Many of the iron scraps were kept as relics by the people in the vicinity who succeeded in making their escape, in commemoration of the old letter carrier who had been known to most of them for upward of the remains. Many of the iron scraps were kept as relics by the people in the vicinity who succeeded in making their escape, in commemoration of the old letter carrier who had been known to most of them for upward of the remains. Many of the iron scraps were kept as relics by the people in the vicinity who succeeded in making their escape, in commemoration of the old letter carrier who had been known to most of them for upward of the iron scraps were kept as relics by the people in the vicinity who succeeded in making their escape, in commemoration of the old letter carrier who had been known to most of them for upward of the product of the product of the people in the vicinity who succeeded in the product of the graph of the iron scraps were kept as relics by the people in the vicinity who succeeded in the graph of the iron scraps where kept as relics by the people in the vicinity who succeeded in the graph of the iron scraps where kept as relics by the people in the vicinity who succeeded in the graph of the iron scraps where kept as relics by the people in the vicinity in the graph of the iron scraps where kept as relics by the people in the vicinity in the graph of the iron scraps where kept as relics by the people in the vicinity who succeeded in the graph of the iron scraps where kept as relics by the people in the graph of the iron scraps where kept as relics by the people in the graph of the iron scraps where kept as relics by the people in the graph of the iron scraps where kept as relication of the graph of the graph of the iron scraps where kept as relicat

THE SCHOOLMASTER. A Wonderful Curiosity. The young idea to shoot who trains?
Who drills the mind by corporal pains?
Who cudgels boys and his own brains?
The schoolmaste Who teaches youth their A B C And how to spell quite perfectly. How to define and read? Who's her

Whose head is full as it can be
Of every kind of clogy,
Of history and philosophy?
The schoolmaster. Who digs at tree of knowledge root (I mean the square, the cube to boot)? Who fearlessly plucks that tree's fruit?

Who has to deal with drone and dunce, The child who knows not much as once? Who has to bear full many affronts?

The schoolmaster. On whom do parents thrust the work

Which in their laziness they shirk? Who suffers many things that irk? Whose head is never out of school? Whose o'erworked brain is never cool?

Whom do the pupils oft befool? Who's kept in constant fear and dread? At end of year whose heart's like lead. Lest he may lose his official head? The schoolmaster.

Whose place is sought by not a few? Who drudges hard the whole year through Except a few vacations? Who? The schoolmaster. .

The curiosity I have to show you to-day, children, is perhaps the most wonderful in the collection. He beats all.

The schoolmaster, it is said, trains the young idea how to shoot. He is not himself given to shooting, however. He takes more delight in the rod than the gun.

The schoolmaster is supposed to know every-thing. This is a mistake. There is one thing he does not know. He does not know how soon the school committee will find a man who controls more votes to take his place. The schoolmaster is not a military man, but

his principal assistant is. The name of this assistant is Corporal Punishment. It is to be hoped the corporal will soon be remanded to private life. The schoolmaster is sometimes called a tutor.

and occasionally he is called an ass. On the whole, an astuter man is seldom found. The schoolmaster thoroughly understands the rule of three, but always insists upon the rule of one. So you see his understanding is out of all proportion to his rule.

Although the schoolmaster is a ruler of the boys he has his own ruler. If he be no stick himself, his ruler always is. The schoolmaster is a very inquisitive person.

He is always asking questions. His is a question-able calling. The schoolmaster can be found in all classes. He is also given to classifying knowledge. sometimes think I would be in his classify could.

would cut a pretty figure if he were not. He is so much with the moral of the scandal as with attraction on the same side of the great sometimes a boy gets ahead of him. He is also good at spelling. He can stand a long spell in a good situation without flinching.

He is always correcting the errors of his pupils, and consequently has but little time to attend to his own. The schoolmaster is not a man of war, but he often employs a monitor. He would be all at sea

without his monitor. He gets the monitor to see in his place. O shun misbehaving, children, or the see of the monitor shall overwhelm you. The schoolmaster teaches the A. B. C. but he cannot make a bee see.

Every sort of ology is taught by the schoolmaster, but tautology is no better coming from him than from anybody else. In a school of young rascals the schoolmaster is always the principal.

Someschoolmasters are actuated entirely by the law of love-love for their situations. Some entirely by hate-hate to give them up. The schoolmaster loves to have callers at his

school; but habit has so possessed him, that he not only collars his scholars, but he also scholars | aded. A suspicion seemed pretty generally prehis callers. I used to wonder at the schoolmaster during

my school days, but my school daze will never return.-Boston Transcript.

The November Meteors. Professor Daniel Kirkwood, of Bloomington, Ind., an excellent authority of meteors, thus explains the origin and nature of the meteoric showers of August and November. The November stream crosses the earth's path, and hence at times encounters the earth. The meteoric matter striking our atmosphere with a velocity therefore, but three times in a century. Many persons still living well remember the wonder-

the next night, as all the stars were believed to have fallen. The shower of 1866 in Europe and that of 1867 in America were quite remarkable, but far interior to that of 1833, when the earth probably passed through the most dense part of the cluster. Another very brilliant shower need not be expected till 1899 or 1900. The fact, however, of the existence of two minor groups moving in the same orbit has been clearly indicated. One of these crossed the earth's path in 1852 or 1853, and hence a slight display may again be looked

ul rain of fire on the 13th of November, 1833.

The writer, who was then teaching a country

school in York county, Pennsylvania, met per-

sons on the following day who expressed great

But although many meteors are not expected for some years to come, it is important that watch should be kept and observations recorded in order that the relative densities of different portions of the stream may be determined. The

A Mouse in a Connecticut School. From the Waterbury American.

A mouse came near breaking up a school in the Center district yesterday. Trotting about on the floor, the children spied him, and a buzz of whispers called the teacher's attention. "Now, children," said she, in a kind and motherly way, "keep very quiet, every one of you. Don't move nor say a word if the mouse comes scholars were very quiet and watched the capers of the mouse breathlessly. The teacher had scarcely finished her brave address when mousey ran directly for her and began to walk over her feet. This was too much, and the preaching was turned into practice which refuse to dovemouse was boss of the situation. The little fellow was so delighted that he stood up on his hind legs and danced a hornpipe, and then ske-daddled through the doorway, leaving the teacher and her tickled pupils in a peculiar state of mind.

"Ol Am Not."

A crusty looking old gentleman, accompanied

"Look here, my man," said the old party, sharply, "before I give my order I want to ask you a question. Are you an Italian count in "Divil a bit," replied the surprised coffee splasher. "Nor an English pobleman, the unaccount-

able delay of whose remittances has temporarily compelled, &c.?" "Naw, zur." "Nor a graduate of Harvard, and estranged from your father, a rich Boston banker, whose haughty pride is as unyielding as your own.

Scandalum Magnatum. The personal journals of London, of which several have won a notoriety not in all respects enviable within the past year or two, afford striking evidence both of a reaction from the overdignified newspaper ways and of growing the place of honor on the November record, for,

handling exalted personage without gloves. reticence has largely been inspired by a snobbish obsequiousness to rank. If, however, things were carried to an ex-

treme in this direction, and are still so carried has been reached by the lately established five hours for the passage. sheets already mentioned. Their existence shows not only that the English, like all other people, are fond of scandal, but their toleration indicates a change in popular palm on the planetary annals of November as sentiment. Only a few years ago, Mr. Gough temporarily ruined his fast renown for the most brilliant epoch in his course, growing popularity by venturing to point a his opposition with the sun. This grand event shows. Our readers will remember its venom-Lorne: the sancy nicknames of Miss Carry Loo, the fractious daughter of the landlady of the of Mr. Mull for the marquis, who is said to be running a hotel in British America. The Rev. Mr. Duckworth, who is said to be the first love the satire, which is ill natured, and probably libelous under English law, as an illustration of the tendencies of the day, and having previously published an exposure of its exaggerations, our readers will be able to estimate it at its real It is possible that there is more unhappiness

in the Lorne-Louise union than the explanation admits. Still, the story in Truth is a perversion of facts in some particulars, and its insinuation that the Princess is over-free and easy in her behavior is really mean and malicious. Shortly after their marriage the Marquis and his bride visited her German relatives, and by the enforcement of a rigid court etiquette he had to hang about in ante-rooms while she sat with royal dignities at entertainments. The English laws of court precedence were also brought to bear on their return. From these facts, and possibly from other causes, there was some jarring, but the London Times denied that a separation was intended, and said that the troubles were settled. It was also alleged that the Princess absented herself from court that she might not be compelled to see her husband's feelings outraged. Her absence from Canada is declared to be necessary to her complete recovery from the injuries received in a sleighing accident. These explanations may not be wholly true, and the marriage may be uncongenial. still the travesty is eruel as well as impudent. No right minded person would consider the freedom of the press trampled on were the Marquis or the Queen's and Jupiter, are at the present time, and it will The schoolmaster is good at figures. He officials to begin a suit for libel. Still it is not be interesting to note if the preponderance of its illustration of a growing irreverence for royalty that we are at present concerned.-Cin.

"One Hundred Pretty Girls Wanted." A scene of considerable confusion was witnessed yesterday afternoon outside the stage door of Drury Lane theater, in Russell street, Covent Garden. The management had issued an advertisement in the following terms: "One hundred pretty young ladies wanted. One hundred pretty, well-made and intelligent young ladies, from seventeen to twenty, for the forthcoming pantomime at Drury Lane theater. Apply stage door, Drury Lane, on Wednesday next. the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock. Any one who is not young and not pretty will be stopped by officials appointed for that purpose." The wide publicity given to this announcement seems to have been regarded somewhat in the light of an invitation to idlers to come down and see this novel exhibition of youth and beauty. In fact, even before the time appointed a large crowd assembled under the colonnade and in the street at the side of the theater, and the thoroughfare from Drury Lane to Bow street and Covent Garden was almost completely blockvalent at first that the whole affair was a hoax, and that the advertisement had been the work of some person acting without authority. It was soon discovered, however, that this was not so. The stage door was flung wide open and inside stood the officials-the judges of beauty and age-ready for the discharge of their somewhat invidious duties. Those among the candidates who were not to be deterred at the last moment by the thought of the scrutiny to which they would be subjected inside the theater found that they had to run the gauntlet outside between dense rows of "spectators," who displayed the deepest interest in their personal appearance and in their prospects of securing an engageof more than twenty miles per second is ren- ment. Ever and anon the appearance of a lady dered luminous by the collision, and is gen- who could not by the utmost stretch of courtesy erally dissipated long before reaching the be held to comply with the stern requirements earth's surface. A remarkable difference be- of the management was the signal for an outtween the streams of August and November | burst of cheers and yells. For the most part, has been noticed by all who have studied the however, the applicants, who were three or four phenomena. The matter of the former is times as many as the required number, were spread entirely around the orbit, so that meteors | quiet and respectable-looking young women, are seen in considerable numbers every year | who were naturally somewhat surprised at the about the ninth or tenth of the month. That reception accorded to them. Many had perof the latter is chiefly collected in a single force to leave in despair of ever reaching the cluster, whose period of revolution is about stage door, while those who did succeed in pushthirty-three years. The great showers occur, ing their way through the crowd were hustled and jeered at by the roughs, who were present in considerable numbers. Several policemen were on the spot, but were only partly successful in maintaining order, the scene lasting for upward of an hour. Finally the candidates, to the number of about 400, were all admitted incuriosity to see how the heavens would appear discriminately, and retained inside with closed doors until the excitement had had time to subside, and only a few stragglers remained in the

street .- London Daily News, Oct. 20. Jimmy Brown and the Ice Cream

Party. From Harper's Young People. There was pretty nearly a whole week that I kept out of trouble; but it didn't last. Boys are born to fly upward like the sparks that trouble. doing any mischief. How should an innocent boy, who might easily have been an orphan had things happened in that way, know all about cooking and chemistry and such, I should like to know. It was really Sue's fault. Nothing would do but she must give a party, and, of course, she must have ice cream. Now the ice cream that our cake-shop had seemed so firmly established. If a mother's into wrong doing, nor will he be at a loss to judge care were needed in the earlier change, it is in
of others, if he thinks and speaks of acts in clear light on the morning of November 14. she would make the ice cream herself. I was to help her, and she sent me to the store to order some salt. I asked her what she wanted of salt, and she said that you couldn't freeze ice cream without plenty of salt, and that it was almost as necessary as ice. I went to the store and ordered the salt, and then had a game or two of ball with the boys, and didn't get home till late in the afternoon. There was Sue freezing the ice cream, and suffering dreadfully, so she said. She had to go and dress right away, and told me to keep turning the ice cream freezer till it toward you. He is perfectly harmless." The froze; and don't run off and leave me to do everything again, you good-for-nothing boy; I glory. wonder how you can do it. I turned that freezer for ever so long, but nothing would freeze; so I made up my mind that it wanted more salt. I didn't want to disturb anybody, so I quietly went into the kitchen and got the salt-cellar and emptied it into the ice cream. It began to freeze right away; but I tasted it, and it was awfully salt, so I got the jug of golden syrup and poured about a pint into the ice cream, and when it was done it was a beautiful straw-color. But there was an awful scene when the party tried to eat that ice cream. Sue handed it round, and said to everybody: "This is my ice cream, and you must be sure to like it." The first one she gave it to was Dr. Porter. He is dreadfully fond of ice cream, and he smiled such a big A crusty looking old gentleman, accompanied by the regulation well-fed consort and a couple of well-favored daughters, entered the diningroom of the Del Monte, and, as he tucked his napkin beneath his generous chin, turned round and fixed a fierce glance upon the waiter behind his chair.

Smile, and said ne was sure it was delignting, and took a whole spoonful. Then he jumped up as if something had bit him, and went out of the door in two jumps, and we didn't see him again. Then three more men tasted their ice cream, and jumped up and ran after the doctor, and two girls said "Oh, my!" and held their handkerchiefs over their faces and smile, and said he was sure it was delightful held their handkerchiefs over their faces, and It was worse than the best kind of strong medicine. Sue was in a dreadful state of mind, and when the party had gone home—all but one man, who lay under the apple tree all night and groaned like he was dying, only we thought it was cats—she made me tell her all about the salt and the golden syrup. She wouldn't believe that I had tried to do my best and didn't mean any harm. Father took her part, and said I

> Some of these days people will begin to understand that they are just wasting and throwing away a boy who always tries to do his best, and then Abanil he sorry when it is too late.

The Planets in November. AN INTERESTING DISPLAY-THE SUN AND MOON TAKE A PART IN THE NOVEMBER SHOW. Mercury is evening star until the 7th, and then morning star for the rest of the month. He wins

boldness in speaking evil of dignitaries and on the 7th, he makes a transit across the sun's disc. Unfortunately, the transit commences at It has been much to the credit of the English | 8 o'clock in the evening, when sun and planet press that it did not drag private matters before are safely below the horizon in this longitude, the public, but it must be confessed that this and it is invisible; but dwellers on the Pacific coast, if the sky is clear, will have a fine opportunity for observing the phenomenon. Observers fortunate enough to have access to a good treme in this direction, and are still so carried by the leading papers, the opposite extreme face, looking like a black ball, and taking about

Jupiter is morning star till the 13th, when,

passing to the eastern side of the sun, he be-

comes evening star. If Mercury deserves the

temperance moral on the melancholy death of occurs at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 18th the son of a nobleman. The reference was when Jupiter will be nearer to us than he will deemed impertinent and cruel, and the lecturer again be for more than a year to come. He was made to feel the full weight of public dis- will then rise at sunset, being opposite the sun, pleasure. All this is changed, as the readers and no one who looks at the eastern sky, almost of the very transparent satire from Mr. Labou- as soon as the sun has disappeared bechere's Truth published in Monday's Gazette low the western, can fail to recognize the prince of planets as with majestic ous, if witty, ascription of rather weak prin- steps he treads his sparkling pathway ciples to the Princess Louise during her long towards the zenith. In brilliancy and absence from her husband, the Marquis of size he exceeds every star then visible in the heavens, and wins from every star-gazer tributes of wonder and Crown and Scepter at Windsor for the lady, and | magnificent appearance. He will be a superb admiration at his object in the heavens during the frosty nights of November, when the moon is out or the way, and for three months to come he of the Princess, is styled "Duckey." We printed | will outrival every member of the starry host in the nightly pageant. He is only 13 days behind Saturn in reaching the same goal, and passes the meridian when in opposition at forty-two minutes past 11 o'clock, forty minutes behind Saturn. Jupiter is now about four hundred and eight million miles from the earth, instead of five hundred and ninety-one million miles, as when farthest away. One hundred and eightythree million miles, the difference in distance, is something our infinite powers can form little conception of, but it is of insignificant dimensions when used in celestial distances. For the distance of the earth from the sun, more than ninety million miles, is the unit of measure for computing the distance of the fixed stars, Alpha Centauri, the nearest star in the myriad host, being estimated to be more than two hundred thousand times as far from us as the sun. In comparison with these distant shining orbs, Jupiter is our near neighbor, and his mean distance from the sun is not much more than five times greater than our own. This superb planet now rises about half-past 5 o'clock; at the end of the month he sets at half-past 3 o'clock in the morn-

Neptune is morning star until the 7th, when he takes his turn in reaching opposition, and thereafter takes his place among the evening stars, reaching the goal seven days after Saturn and six days before Jupiter. It will readily be seen how nearly in line with the earth and the sun the three great planets, Saturn, Neptune luminary leads to any perceptible increase of commotion on his storm-tossed surface.

Saturn is evening star, and still retains his place as the leader of the five planets travelling towards the sun. He would make a more brilliant appearance if his rival Jupiter were out of the way. But he is now in one of the best aspects he ever presents, and deserves careful study when at opposition for four years to come. No one will have any trouble in recognizing him a few degrees above Jupiter, for he shines with a serene light that distinguishes him from the stars twickling around him. He has passed his prime and will soon glow with a milder radiance, as he travels from the earth and approaches the sun. He sets now about 5 o'clock in the morning, at the close of the month he sets at 3 o'clock.

Mars is morning star, and increasing in interest as he takes on a more ruddy hue and larger limensions. His increasing northern declination is to be noted, for he is now seven degrees farther north than Jupiter, and twelve degrees farther north than Saturn. He must therefore be looked for in the northeast, rising a quarter before 9 o'clock, and may be easily recognized by his fiery color and the line he forms with Jupiter and Saturn above him. Mars now rises quarter before 9 o'clock; at the close of the month he rises at a quarter before 7 o'clock. Uranus is morning star, and his movements during the month possess little interest. He rises now at 2 o'clock in the morning; at the end of the month he rises soon after midnight.

Venus is morning star, and appears each morning later above the horizon as she draws nearer superior conjunction with the sun. She measures now eleven seconds in diameter, while Jupiter measures forty-six seconds. But her day or triumph will come when, in December, 1882, she reaches her inferior conjunction, and treats the world to a grand display at her transit. She rises now at a quarter after 4 o'clock in the morning; at the end of the month she rises at half-past 5 o'clock.

The Sun is also an actor in the scenes that diversify the experience of his family of worlds during the month, on the 21st, when the charming phenomenon of an annular eclipse occurs. But the golden ring of light surrounding the moon's dark shadow will only be visible in the Southern Ocean and in the southern part of South America.

The November moon fulls on the 5th. She is in conjunction with Saturn on the same day, and is near Neptune and Jupiter on the 6th. She is in conjunction with Mars on the 10th, and with Uranus on the 16th. She is near Venus on the 19th, two days before her change, when early risers may behold the morning star and the slender crescent in the breaking of the dawn. She pays her respects to Mercury on the 20th, planet and moon being difficult to see in the light of the approaching sun.-Providence Journal.

The Northern Pacific. THE GRAND SPLICE OF THE TWO ENDS TWO YEARS

The Helena Herald, of Montana, gives us these points of interest concerning the progress of the Northern Pacific railway: The converging point of the Northern Pacific

railroad to which trains will run this fall will he and yesterday I was "up to mischief again," as | Miles City on the east and Pend d'Oreille lake Sue said, though I never had the least idea of on the west. Equi-distant between these points, as the field maps in Col. Dodge's office show, is Antelope spring, midway between Bedford and Beaver creek, 25 miles east of Helena. Covering this ground is a body of graders, who, in the past few weeks, have completed a stretch of several miles of road-bed, under the contract of forty miles awarded to Washington Dunn, reaching west to the capital. It is calculated that with the large GEO. E. KENNEDY & SON, force of labor which will be available from the Oregan branches next season as rapid progress will be made from the west as from the east. and that a year later-the date set for the completion of the continental span-the connecting rails will be laid and the silver spikes driven home very near, if not actually, within the municipal precincts of Montana's metropolis. The ceremonies attending the consummation of this magnificent work will undoubtedly transcend anything of the kind yet witnessed in this or any other country, and on that occasion central Montana and its capital will be ablaze with

The two most considerable tunnels projected by the Northern Pacific railroad are within the limits of the Rocky mountain division, about 140 miles apart. The first of these penetrates the Yellowstone range beneath the summit of Bozeman pass, at a grade elevation of 5,589 feet by the south prong, or 5,669 feet by the nort prong, the former in length being 3,500 feet, and the latter 1,450 feet. Of these two it remains vet to be determined which will be adopted. Next comes the tunnel of the Main range, by the Mullen pass, which penetrates the moun tain below the summit at a grade elevation of 5,548 feet, and in length is 3,850.

Legal Opinion as to the Rights of Bicycle Riders.

Albany Law Journal. In his forthcoming new edition of his work on "Highways," Mr. Cook says of bicyles: "The use of the bicycle as a means of travel is so recent that in this state there is as yet no adjudication as to the rights of travelers employing it upon the highway. In England it has been held turned just as pale. And then everybody else put their ice cream down on the table, and said thank you, they guessed they wouldn't take convicted of furiously driving a carriage under any. The party was regularly spoiled, and when I tasted the ice cream I didn't wonder. Goodwin, L. R., 4 Q. B. D., 228.) The right to use a bicycle in a proper manner on the highway was not questioned in the case, and the court by its decision indirectly admits such right. In the ought to eat some of the ice cream since I made it; but I said I'd rather go up stairs with him. So I went.

Some of these days people will begin to undertrine as to their rights in streets and highways is right. But he never will be able to persuade the livery stable keepers to accept it.

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